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ABSTRACT

The role of women as sexual victims has been recognized and documented in cultural and social history. However, men too can be the victims of unwanted and aggressive heterosexual behavior. This study explored the incidence of sexually aggressive behaviors performed by women (N=212) who were students in sexuality classes. Specifically, three questions were posed. First, what is the structure underlying the sexual histories of women? Second, what is the structure underlying sex-related attitudes? Third, how does the identified attitudes structure predict the aggressive sexual behaviors of women? More than one-half of the subjects had engaged in sexual behaviors that might be deemed abusive or even coercive. These sexually coercive behaviors included such behaviors as verbal pressure, use of power, or lying. Some 18.5 percent of the subjects engaged in behavior that would be considered sexually abusive such as initiating sexual contact with a minor or inducing intoxication for the purpose of initiating sexual intercourse. Five dimensions were found to underlie the incidence of reported behaviors. Predictors of these behaviors were explored using a canonical correlation analysis. Passive aggressive attitudes contributed appreciably to explaining a range of sexual behaviors. Predictors of aggressive sexual behavior must be better understood in order to design effective interventions. (Author/ABL)

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AGGRESSIVE SEXUAL BEHAVIOR BY FEMALES: INCIDENCE, CORRELATES, AND IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERVENTION

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Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Mid-South Educational Research Association, New Orleans, November 14, 1990.

Abstract

Men, too, can be the victims of unwanted and aggressive heterosexual behavior. The present study explored the incidence of sexually aggressive behaviors performed by 212 women, as reported by them. More than half the subjects had engaged in sexual behaviors that might be deemed abusive or even coercive. Five dimensions were found to underlie the incidence of reported behaviors. Predictors of these behaviors were explored using a canonical correlation analysis. Passive aggressive attitudes contributed appreciably to explaining a range of sexual behaviors. It is suggested that the predictors of aggressive sexual behavior must be better understood in order to design effective interventions.

The role of women as sexual victims has been recognized and documented in our cultural and social history (Mould, 1984). Our culture has traditionally presumed that men are the only perpetrators of sexual assault, that men simply cannot be forced into sexual activity by women, and that men are unable to respond sexually under pressure (Brownmiller, 1975). But these views have more recently been exposed as myths (Masters, 1986; Myers, 1986; Sarrel & Masters, 1982; Struckman-Johnson, 1988).

Men, too, can be the victims of sexual aggression and assault. "Counseling Male Rape Victims" (Collins, 1982), "Guys say coeds force 'em into sex" (New York Post, 1987), and "Forced sex: A problem for men, too?" (Glamor, 1987), are all headlines revealing a new awareness that men also are vulnerable to sexual assault. Several popular television shows have recently highlighted aspects of the sexual victimization of men (The Oprah Winfrey Show, 1987, November 4; Bey, 1987, on "People Are Talking"; The Phil Donahue Show, 1987, November 16).

Recent research varies in estimates regarding the prevalence of female sexual aggression toward males. For example, Story (1986) surveyed a random sample of all of the students at the University of Northern Iowa about their experiences of giving and receiving sexual abuse from a courtship partner. In her study, 14.2% of the females admitted forcing sexual intimacy on a partner, including 3.9% forcing sexual intercourse. Similarly, Gwartney-Gibbs, Stockard and Bohmer (1987) studied courtship aggression among college students, and found that 8.1% of the females admitted

forcing sexual intercourse on their courtship partners.

Some college students report engaging in unwanted sexual activities for reasons other than the sexual gratification or expression of affection. Muehlenhard and Cook (1986) developed a 51 item instrument that was subsequently completed by 507 males and 486 females at Texas A&M University. The results indicated that significantly more men than women engaged in unwanted sexual intercourse (62.7% vs. 46.3%). The reasons for engaging in unwanted sexual activity more frequently reported by men than by women were: enticement by partner, intoxication, inexperience, peer pressure, need for popularity, sex role concerns, reluctance or obligation, and partner's threat of self-harm.

Cochran and Druker (1984) studied the records of 20 women in prison in Massachusetts for sexual offenses and reported that 23% of their offenses involved males as victims. Wolfe (1985) investigated histories for 12 females who were referred for treatment due to sexual misconduct, and found that approximately half of the targets of this misconduct were males.

A recent report on a sample (n=28) of female adolescents referred for evaluation and treatment for sexual offenses (Fehrenbach & Monastersky, 1988) supports three previously reported characteristics concerning female victimizers. The first characteristic is a higher than expected victimization of males (35%); the second is that approximately 50% of the females had themselves been receivers of sexual abuse; and the third is that female aggressors are more likely than not (91% of the time) to be

a friend or acquaintance of the victim.

The purpose of the present study was to explore sexual aggression by women from the point of view of women. Specifically, three questions were posed. First, what is the structure underlying the sexual histories of women? Second, what is the structure underlying sex-related attitudes? Third, how does the identified attitudes structure predict the aggressive sexual behaviors of women?

There are a variety of theories that have been used to explain the origins of interpersonal sexual violence. These theories fall into four broad and sometimes overlapping categories focusing on: (a) the psychology and attitudes of the aggressor (Burt, 1980; Groth, Burgess, & Holmstrom, 1977), (b) the interpersonal relationship between the aggressor and the receiver of the aggression (Muehlenhard & Cook, 1986; Perper & Weis, 1987), (c) the social or cultural context within which sexual violence occurs (cf. Brownmiller, 1975; Prescott, 1975), and (d) the experience of a certain individual within a particular social environment that influences the development of the person's attitudes and behaviors concerning sexual violence (Koss, Leonard, Breezley, & Oros, 1985; Petrovich & Templer, 1984; Story, 1986).

The primary theoretical underpinning for the present research incorporated the fourth category, referred to as social learning theory (Gwartney-Gibbs, Stockard, & Bohmer, 1987; Koss & Gidycz, 1985; Lane & Gwartney-Gibbs, 1985). This model posits that persons who are sexually aggressive have learned to be aggressive through

a combination of personal experiences and social interactions.

Method

Subjects

Subjects were 212 women enrolled in sexuality courses in the New York/New Jersey area. The mean age of the subjects was 22.3 (*SD*=5.4). Most of the subjects were single (*n*=165), divorced (*n*=4), or separated (*n*=7). More subjects were cohabiting (*n*=19) than were married (*n*=17) and living with their spouse.

The sample must be acknowledged as a limitation of the present study. The subjects were doubtless somewhat atypical as regards their interest in sexual issues, at least as regards the academic consideration of these issues, given their presence in sexuality courses and their willingness to participate in the study. Thus, caution must be exercised in generalizing beyond the type of population from which the subjects were sampled. Of course, more confidence can be vested in results that are consistent with previous literature.

Instrumentation

The subjects completed a brief demographic questionnaire. The subjects also completed an adaptation of the 26-item Sexually Aggressive Behavior scale developed by Koss and Oros (1982). Questions on this measure have a "how many times have you" format. These items were dichotomously scored as "1" when a behavior had occurred and as "0" when the behavior had not occurred. Finally, the subjects completed an adaptation of Burt's (1980) attitude scales, which measure: (a) Your Own Sex Role Satisfaction (10

items); (b) Sex Role Stereotyping (9 items); (c) Adversarial Sexual Beliefs (9 items); (d) Sexual Conservatism (10 items); and (e) Acceptance of Interpersonal Violence (6 items). Subjects responded to these questions on a "1" equals "strongly disagree" to "7" equals "strongly agree" scale.

Analysis

The first research question posed in the present study was: what is the structure underlying the sexual histories of women? This question was addressed by subjecting the responses of the 212 women to the 26 items of the Sexually Aggressive Behavior measure (Koss & Oros, 1982) to a principal components analysis. The percentage of subjects reporting one or more occurrences of a given behavior are presented in Table 1.

INSERT TABLE 1 ABOUT HERE.

Factor analysis is a valuable analytic tool with which to develop theory or to evaluate test validity. As Nunnally (1978, pp. 111-112) notes,

> construct validity has been spoken of as "trait validity" and "factorial validity.... Factor analysis is intimately involved with questions of validity... Factor analysis is at the heart of the measurement of psychological constructs.

Gorsuch (1983, pp. 350-351, emphasis added) concurs, noting that "A prime use of factor analysis has been in the development of both the theoretical constructs for an area and the operational

representatives for the theoretical constructs." Similarly, Hendrick and Hendrick (1986, p. 393) note that "theory building and construct measurement are joint bootstrap operations." Factor analysis at once both tests measurement integrity and sheds light on underlying theory.

Based on examination of a "scree" plot of the eigenvalues of the interitem correlation matrix, five principal components were extracted from the behavior data and rotated to the varimax criterion. The items associated with each factor are presented in Table 2. The factors were named: "Manipulative Sex", "Angry Sex", "Impassioned Sex", "Physically Forced Sex", and "Domineered Sex". Least squares factor scores were computed for the 212 women on each of these five factors.

INSERT TABLE 2 ABOUT HERE.

The second research question posed in the study was: what is the structure underlying sex-related attitudes? To address this question the data from the 44 items associated with Burt's (1980) scale were also subjected to a principal components analysis. Based on an examination of the "scree" plot, five components were extracted and rotated to the varimax criterion. The items associated with each factor are presented in Table 3. The factors were named: "Passive Aggressiveness", "Functionality", "Conservatism", "Chauvinism", and "Nurturance". Least squares factor scores were computed for the 212 women on each of these five factors.

INSERT TABLE 3 ABOUT HERE.

The third research question posed in the present study was: how do identified attitudes predict sexual behaviors of women? A multivariate analysis was conducted to address this question, so as to avoid inflating experimentwise Type I error rate and the potential failure to detect meaningful relationships among the variables (Fish, 1988). A canonical correlational analysis was implemented using the two sets of factors scores. This analysis identifies functions that maximize the relationships between the two variable sets (Thompson, 1984, 1990).

The likelihood ratio (lambda=.71) associated with eigenvalues one through five was statistically significant (F=2.88, df= 25/751.9, p<.001); the canonical correlation coefficient (Rc) for the first canonical function was .411. The likelihood ratio (lambda=.86) associated with eigenvalues two through five was statistically significant (F=2.02, df= 16/620.8, p=.010); the canonical correlation coefficient (Rc) for the second canonical function was .362. These two canonical functions and their related coefficients (Thompson, 1984, 1990) are presented in Table 4.

INSERT TABLE 4 ABOUT HERE.

Discussion

The belief correlates of males who are sexually aggressive have been reported in several previous studies (Burt, 1980; Koss et al., 1985; Koss, Gidycz & Wisniewski, 1987), but fewer studies

have investigated sexually aggressive behaviors of females from the perspective of the aggressor, or using data provided by aggressors. Two recent studies have, however, examined correlates with the experience of both males and females receiving sexual aggression, from the perspective of the victim of aggression, be the victim male or female (Muehlenhard & Cook, 1986; Skelton, 1984).

Muehlenhard and Cook (1986) administered questionnaires to 507 college men and 486 college women concerning their unwilling participation in sexual behavior while at university. These results indicated a correlation for both males and females between involvement in unwanted sexual activity and adversarial belief scores. Muehlenhard and Cook (1986) conclude: "Both men and women who had engaged in sex when they did not want to believed that male-female relationships are basically adversarial..." (p. 2).

In her study of female victims of sexual aggression, Skelton (1984) reports that women who scored higher on adversarial sexual beliefs were more likely to experience a greater number of sexually aggressive episodes, but not more severe aggression per episode. She speculated that the choice of partners with similar attitudes may lead to this correlation.

The present study focused on self-reported aggressive sexual behavior from the perspective of the aggressor. As reported in Table 1, more than half (52.3%) of the women in the present study reported engaging in behavior that would generally be considered sexually coercive, e.g., verbal pressure, use of power, or lying. These data indicate rates for sexual coercion that are higher than

the range of 5.6% to 17% reported in previous studies (Lane & Gwartney-Gibbs, 1985; Struckman-Johnson & Struckman-Johnson, 1988). These discrepancies seem understandable, since the prior studies asked for strategies that lead to sexual intercourse, while the present study asked about strategies that lead to any sexual contact (e.g., kissing, fondling, or intercourse).

Some 18.5% of the women in the present study engaged in behavior that would be considered sexually abusive, e.g., initiating sexual contact with a minor, or inducing intoxication in a partner for the purpose of initiating sex. More than one tenth (10.4%) of the respondents used the threat of physical force, actual force, or a weapon to gain sexual access to a male at least once at some point in their lives. The rates of sexual abuse and the use of force reported here fall within the range (1% to 17%) of previously reported levels of female heterosexual aggression (Gwartney-Gibbs, Stockard, & Bohmer, 1987; Story, 1986; Struckman-Johnson & Struckman-Johnson, 1988). About a quarter (26.2%) of the women in the present study initiated sexual contact with a man because they were angry at him, as reported in Table 1, or because they wanted to retaliate for something a male did.

Table 2 suggests that various sexually aggressive behaviors (Koss & Oros, 1982) covary with respect to incidence. Five interpretable factors were isolated. The fact that an orthogonal rotation (varimax) yielded interpretable factors suggests that a model positing five perfectly uncorrelated dimensions fit the behavioral incidence data fairly well. Apparently, female

heterosexually aggressive behavior involves dimensions of manipulative, physically forced, or domineered sexual behavior, or behavior involving motivations of anger or of passion.

Five uncorrelated dimensions also apparently underlay responses of the 212 women to the 44 attitude items (Burt, 1980). The structure corresponded to varying degrees with the subscales named by Burt (1980). For example, the satisfaction items formed the factor labelled here, "Functionality", a general measure of self-perceived competence and health, which involved items from the "Your Own Satisfaction" subscale. The "Nurturance" factor is a dimension not previously noted in subjective or judgmental analyses of item content. However, the five factors are sensible and cover a wide range of attitudes involving personal and interpersonal dynamics, as intended.

The primary theoretical underpinning for the present research was social learning theory (Koss & Gidycz, 1985; Lane & Gwartney-Gibbs, 1985; Gwartney-Gibbs, Stockard, & Bohmer, 1987). Within this model the researcher would postulate that women who are sexually aggressive have learned to be aggressive through a combination of experience and social interaction.

The structure coefficient (r_s = .805) for the "Passive Aggressive" factor, reported in Table 4, suggests that this dimension has the greatest explanatory ability with respect to four of the five dimensions of sexually aggressive behavior: "Physically Forced Sex", r_s=.619; "Angry Sex", r_s=.537; "Impassioned Sex", r_s=.422; "Manipulative Sex", r_s=.385. Function I in Table 4 suggests

that women with more passive aggressive attitudes regarding sex and interpersonal relationships, and who are less sexually conservative (r_s=-.561), are more likely to have engaged in more physically forced, angry, impassioned and manipulative sex. The effect size for this function (R_c=.411) would generally be considered moderate or large (Cohen, 1988; Glass, 1979, p. 13). This view seems to support the theoretical underpinnings of the present study.

Function II involves predominately "Impassioned Sex" (r_s=.888), the type of sex that might be considered more culturally conventional. The structure coefficients for Function II, reported in Table 4, suggests that "Impassioned Sex" is more likely to be engaged in by women who perceive themselves to be more functional (r_s=.592), less conservative (r_s=-.563), and less passive aggressive (r_s=-.515). The effect size for this function (R_c=.362) would generally be considered moderate or slightly more than moderate.

The two canonical functions reported in Table 4 are perfectly uncorrelated (Thompson, 1984, 1990), and involve different multivariate aggregates of behaviors and attitudes. These sorts of patterns can often only be isolated using multivariate methods (Fish, 1988). The first function involved sexual behaviors that might be described as less stereotypically approved, while the second function involved behaviors primarily motivated by self-reported passion.

These findings suggest that attitudes, presumably mostly learned through social history, have some ability to explain incidence rates of several types of sexual behavior. If so,

intervention intended to reduce the incidence of coercive sexual behavior must be designed to consider these predictors. The good news is that learned attitudes presumably may be "unlearned". The bad news is that such pervasive attitudes and beliefs, learned over the course of a lifetime, may be resistant to change. As cultural recognition grows that men too can be the victims of unwanted sexual attention, more research will be conducted to explore the etiology of these behaviors, and their susceptibility to intervention efforts.

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Table 1
Percentage of Sample Responding "Yes" to Sexually Aggressive Behavior Scale (n=212)

Question	%Yes
1. Mutually consenting contact	97.5
2. You initiated contact	92.6
6. You attempted to arouse partner	79.2
4. You were too aroused to stop	72.2
3. You overestimated partners desire	60.9
18. While he was drunk or stoned	52.4
17. To gain power or control of partner	33.0
12. To hurt someone else	31.4
11. To make someone else jealous	28.0
5. You were pressured by friends or family	25.0
13. To end another relationship	25.0
8. You said things you did not mean	24.5
15. To express your anger at your partner	15.2
19. By getting him drunk or stoned	14.7
9. You pressured with verbal arguments	11.3
16. To retaliate against your partner	11.0
10. You questioned partners sexuality	10.4
7. You threatened to end relationship	8.5
22. By taking advantage of compromising position	7.5
14. To gain something from person in power	6.6
24. By using physical force	5.7
23. By threatening to use physical force	3.8
20. While he was a minor and you were not	3.8
25. By threatening self-harm	1.4
26. By threatening him with a weapon	0.9
21. By using your position of power/authority	0.5

Note. The complete version of each question is presented in Table 2.

Table 2
Rotated Factor Structure Coefficients
for 26 Items of the Sexually Aggressive Behavior Scale

Manipulative Sex

.82 How many times have you attempted to have sexual contact (fondling, kissing, petting, or intercourse) with a man to get even with or hurt another man?

.81 How many times have you attempted to have sexual contact with a man in order to make another man jealous?

.58 How many times have you attempted to have sexual contact with a man because you wanted to end a relationship with another man?

.41 How many times have you attempted to have sexual contact with a man by saying things that you didn't mean?

.40 How many times have you attempted to have sexual contact with a man in a position of authority over you (boss, teacher, or supervisor) in order to better your situation or gain something?

.38 How many times have you attempted to have sexual contact with a man by questioning his sexuality (suggesting that he may be impotent or gay)?

Angry Sex

.67 How many times have you attempted to have sexual contact with a man by pressuring him with verbal arguments?

.62 How many times have you attempted to have sexual contact with a man by threatening to harm yourself?

.60 How many times have you attempted to have sexual contact with a man to retaliate for something he did to you?

.55 How many times have you attempted to have sexual contact with a man because you were angry at him?

.50 How many times have you attempted to have sexual contact (fondling, kissing, petting, or intercourse) with a man by threatening to end your relationship?

.36 How many times have you attempted to have sexual contact (fondling, kissing, petting, or intercourse) with a man to gain power or control over him?

Impassioned Sex

.77 How many times have you initiated sexual contact (fondling, kissing, petting, or intercourse) with a man?

.66 How many times have you attempted to have sexual contact with a man by getting him sexually aroused?

.65 How many times have you attempted to have sexual contact with a man because you were so sexually aroused you did not want to stop?

.64 How many times have you had sexual contact (fondling, kissing, petting, or intercourse) with a man when you both wanted to?

.46 In initiating sexual contact with a man, how many times have you overestimated the level of sexual activity he desired to have with you?

Physically Forced Sex

.85 How many times have you attempted to have sexual contact with a man by threatening to use some degree of physical force (holding him down, hitting him, etc.)?

.81 How many times have you attempted to have sexual contact with a man by using some degree of physical force?

.41 How many times have you attempted to have sexual contact with a man by threatening him with a weapon?

Domineered Sex

.57 How many times have you attempted to have sexual contact with a man by taking advantage of a compromising position he was in (being where he did not belong or breaking some rule)?

.48 How many times have you attempted to have sexual contact with a man between 12 and 18 years of age who was five or more years younger than yourself?

.46 How many times have you attempted to have sexual contact with a man by getting him drunk or high?

.37 How many times have you attempted to have sexual contact with a man because you were pressured by friends, family, or peer group members?

.31 How many times have you attempted to have sexual contact with a man while his judgement was impaired by drugs or alcohol?

-.26 How many times have you attempted to have sexual contact with a man by using your position of power or authority (boss, teacher, baby sitter, counselor, or supervisor)?

Table 3
Structure Underlying Attitude Items

Passive Aggressive

.64 Many times a woman will pretend she doesn't want to have intercourse because she doesn't want to seem loose, but she's really hoping the man will force her.
.64 Most women are sly and manipulating when they are out to attract a man.
.60 Women are usually sweet until they've caught a man, but then they let their true self show.
.59 A lot of women seem to get pleasure in putting men down.
.58 Many women are so demanding sexually that a man just can't satisfy them.
.56 In a dating relationship a woman is largely out to take advantage of a man.
.54 Sometimes the only way a man can get a cold woman turned on is to use force.
.50 Being roughed up is sexually stimulating to many women.
.43 A woman will only respect a man who will lay down the law to her.
.42 A lot of men talk big, but when it comes down to it, they can't perform well sexually.
.41 A man's got to show the woman who's boss right from the start or he'll end up henpecked.

Functionality

.76 Your initiative or "get-up-and-go"
.72 Your independence and ability to make decisions by yourself
.62 Your ability to express your emotions
.58 Your competence and skillfulness
.50 Your attractiveness to the opposite sex
.46 Your participation in athletic activities
.46 Your dependability in times of crisis
.45 The amount of socializing you do
.42 The amount of money that you make

Conservatism

.70 People should not have oral sex.
.51 A woman who initiates a sexual encounter will probably have sex with anybody.
.51 Masturbation is a normal sexual activity.*
.51 A nice woman will be offended or embarrassed by dirty jokes.
.49 A woman should be a virgin when she marries.
.44 A woman shouldn't give in sexually to a man too easily or he'll think she's loose.
.43 I respect a woman who engages in sexual relationships without any emotional involvement.*
.31 It looks worse for a woman to be drunk than for a man to be drunk.
.30 Having sex during the menstrual period is unpleasant.

Chauvinism

.61 A man should fight when the woman he's with is insulted by another man.

.54 A wife should never contradict her husband in public.
.54 It is better for a woman to use her feminine charm to get what she wants rather than ask for it outright.
.46 It is acceptable for the woman to pay for the date.*
.46 Men do not have a biologically stronger sex drive than women.*
.44 It is acceptable for a woman to have a career, but marriage and family should come first.
.44 There is nothing wrong with a woman going to a bar alone.*
.31 People today should not use "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" as a rule for living.*
.26 Women have the same needs for a sexual outlet as men.*

Nurturance

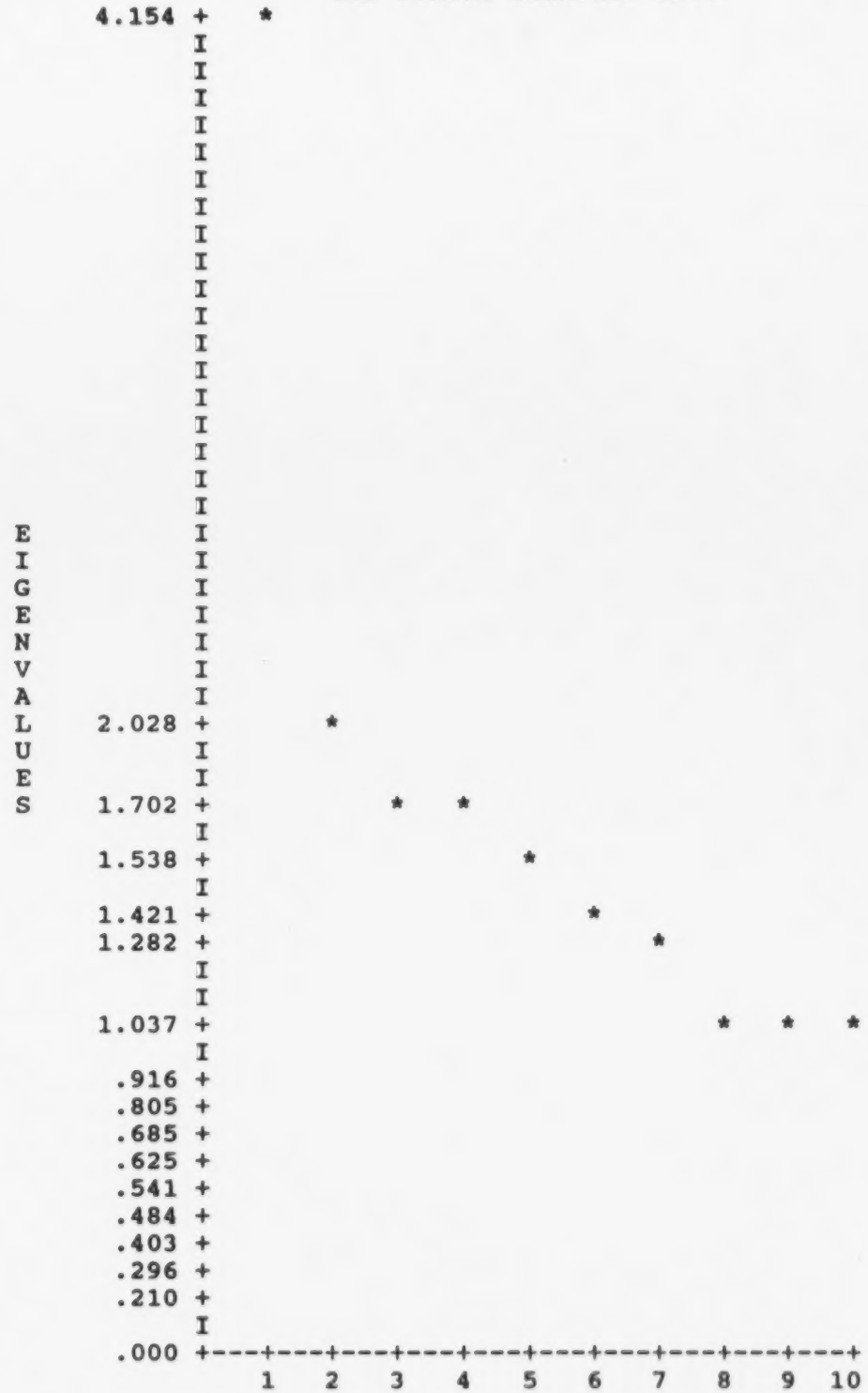
-.52 Men are out for only one thing.
.41 Your sympathy for and understanding of others
.39 There is nothing wrong with a woman who doesn't want to marry and raise a family.*
.31 The primary goal of sexual intercourse should not be to have children.*
.30 A wife should move out of the house if her husband hits her.*
.16 A man is never justified in hitting his wife.*

Note. Items designated with asterisks were reverse-scored.

Table 4
First Two Canonical Correlation Functions

Sexual Behaviors	Function I	Squared Structure	Function II	Squared Structure
Manipulative Sex	**0.385**	14.9%	-0.038	0.1%
Angry Sex	**0.537**	28.8%	-0.378	14.3%
Impassioned Sex	**0.422**	17.8%	**0.888**	78.8%
Physically Forced Sex	**0.619**	38.3%	-0.249	6.2%
Domineered Sex	0.040	0.2%	-0.075	0.6%
Adequacy		20.0%		20.0%
Redundancy (Rd)		3.4%		2.6%
Rc Squared		16.9%		13.1%
Redundancy (Rd)		3.4%		2.6%
Adequacy		20.0%		20.0%
Attitude Variables				
Passive Aggressiveness	**0.805**	64.8%	**-0.515**	26.5%
Functionality	0.099	1.0%	**0.592**	35.0%
Conservatism	**-0.561**	31.4%	**-0.563**	31.7%
Chauvinism	0.049	0.2%	-0.029	0.1%
Nurturance	-0.160	2.6%	-0.257	6.6%

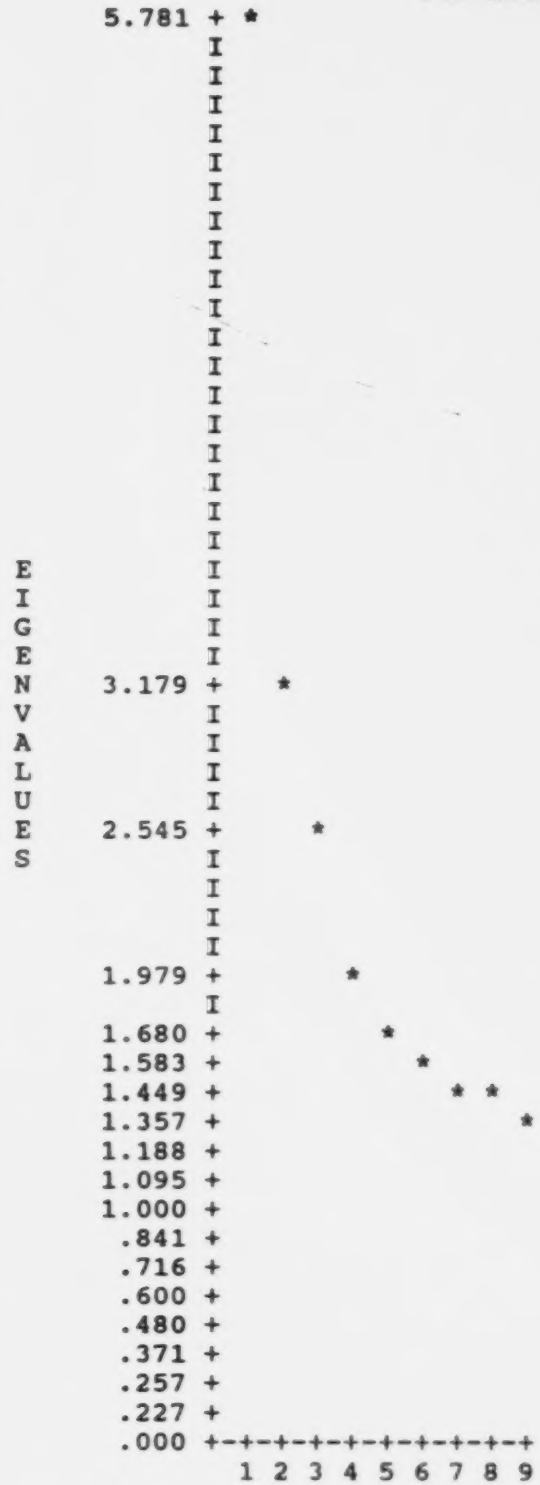
Appendix A:
"Scree" Plot for First 10 Eigenvalues of $\underline{r}$ Matrix for Sexual Behavior Data



Appendix B:
Varimax-Rotated Structure Underlying Sexual Behavior Data

	Factor				
Item	I	II	III	IV	V
12	.82	-.01	.06	.13	.04
11	.81	.02	.01	.04	-.03
13	.58	.15	.11	-.02	.17
8	.41	.41	.09	.06	.19
14	.40	.36	-.04	.05	-.30
10	.38	.09	.03	.20	.16
9	.18	.67	.10	-.08	.26
25	-.23	.62	.08	-.10	.06
16	.18	.60	.06	.26	-.27
15	.11	.55	.11	.20	-.39
7	.23	.50	-.04	.06	.18
17	.34	.36	.23	.06	-.18
2	.09	.02	.77	.03	-.06
6	.16	.10	.66	.01	.09
4	.04	.14	.65	.06	.08
1	-.04	-.20	.64	.02	-.08
3	-.02	.10	.46	-.03	-.04
23	.12	.12	-.03	.85	.11
24	-.03	.04	.07	.81	.12
26	.16	.02	.03	.41	-.25
22	-.04	.41	-.01	.15	.57
20	.11	.08	.08	-.17	.48
19	.25	-.10	.15	.27	.46
5	.29	.08	-.06	-.10	.37
18	.27	.14	.29	.07	.31
21	.01	.05	.07	-.07	-.26

Appendix C:
"Scree" Plot for First Nine Eigenvalues of r Matrix for Attitude Data



Appendix D:
Varimax-Rotated Structure Underlying Attitude Data

	Factor				
Item	I	II	III	IV	V
AIV3	.64	-.06	-.09	.15	.33
ASB8	.64	.07	.13	.18	-.19
ASB4	.60	-.11	.26	.10	-.07
ASB9	.59	.01	-.11	.00	-.26
ASB2	.58	.00	-.03	-.10	.08
ASB6	.56	.06	.22	.01	-.08
AIV5	.54	-.19	.02	-.07	.44
AIV2	.50	-.14	-.28	.11	.14
ASB1	.43	-.01	.14	.19	.12
ASB5	.42	-.05	.19	-.06	-.41
ASB3	.41	-.03	.26	.15	.38
YOS7	.05	.76	.01	-.04	.06
YOS4	-.07	.72	.09	-.11	-.01
YOS6	-.08	.62	-.15	-.04	.10
YOS2	.06	.58	-.09	.12	.09
YOS9	.09	.50	-.14	.28	-.04
YOS5	-.08	.46	.00	-.24	-.03
YOS8	-.06	.46	.12	-.16	.10
YOS3	-.09	.45	-.26	.22	-.10
YOS10	-.03	.42	-.06	.09	-.01
SC6	.16	.00	.70	-.05	.14
SC1	.34	-.21	.51	.28	-.07
SC5	-.05	.02	.51	.21	.01
SC4	.19	-.08	.51	.11	.14
SRS3	.09	.02	.49	.01	.42
SC2	.25	-.22	.44	.17	-.18
SC7	-.17	.01	.43	.08	-.07
SRS8	.27	-.04	.31	.30	.25
SC8	.03	-.04	.30	.08	-.09
SRS1	.08	.04	.03	.61	-.13
SRS5	.15	-.10	.25	.54	.26
SRS6	.14	.10	.11	.54	.09
SRS2	.20	-.01	.26	.46	.15
SC3	-.01	-.08	.09	.46	-.13
SRS7	.12	.07	.18	.44	.14
SRS9	.01	-.22	.42	.44	.04
AIV1	-.11	.15	-.09	.31	.09
SC10	-.08	-.19	.18	.26	.04
ASB7	.34	.04	.29	.17	-.52
YOS1	-.16	.28	.04	-.07	.41
SRS4	.05	-.10	.05	.21	.39
SC9	.02	.04	.01	.00	.31
AIV4	.02	.05	.00	.05	.30
AIV6	.14	.14	.02	.09	.16